

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME II. NO. 42.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1893.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

RELIGIOUS.

Congregational Church.
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M., and regular service at 8:30. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Church on Steens street.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday, Mass service at 10:30 A. M., Sunday school every Sunday at 12:30 P. M., Vespers every alternate Sunday at 5:30 P. M. Church on corner of King and River Street. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M., and regular service at 8:30. Sabbath School at 11:45 A. M. after morning service. Church on Stevens Street. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

Baptist Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Church on Division Street. REV. H. A. ROZELLER, Pastor.

ATTORNEYS.

A. BAN & BARNES,
Attorneys at Law.
Collections promptly attended to
Office over Spafford & Cole's.

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply to hand after
Office over First National Bank.

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor,
Rhineland, Wis.

DILLETT & WALKER,

Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to honest law and
contests. Rhinelander, Wis.

A. W. SHELTON,

Attorney at Law.
Office corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

T. B. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon,
Rhineland, Wis.

H. C. KEITH,

Physician & Surgeon,
Office in Brown's Block. Rhinelander, Wis.

F. L. HINMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.
Right across from T. S. Johnson, N. W. corner Court
House square. Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital \$50,000. Surplus, \$15,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhinelander.
Capital and Surplus \$70,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Bank corner Davenport and Stevens Streets.

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. P. PARKER

Conover, Porter & Padley.
ARCHITECTS
Pioneer block, Knight block,
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry.
NORTH BOUND
No 1—Passenger arrives..... 11:50 P. M.
No. 2—Limited..... 4:13 A. M.
No. 3—Way Freight..... 12:30 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation departs..... 4:00 P. M.
No. 17—Accommodation departs..... 6:00 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 14—Accommodation arrives..... 1:10 P. M.
No. 14—Way Freight..... 10:25 A. M.
No. 4—Limited..... 11:45 A. M.
No. 18—Accommodation arrives..... 1:40 P. M.
No. 1—Passenger departs..... 6:35 A. M.

H. C. BREWER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saint Paul Ry.
TRAIN EAST.
No. 8—Departs..... 1:22 A. M.
No. 84—Departs..... 6:25 P. M.

TRAIN WEST.

No. 7—Departs..... 1:48 A. M.
No. 85—Departs..... 7:30 P. M.

Trains 7 and 8 daily.
All trains make close connections at Bradley for Tomahawk and at Copper Peak Junction for Duluth, West Superior, and points north and south on C. St. P. & O. Ry.

G. M. CHAMBERS, AGT.

The Best Plaster.
Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades, will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage damped with Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by the Palace Drug Store.

Rooms to Rent.

Three pleasant rooms, in the new block just built by T. B. Newell. Inquiry at post-office of D. S. Johnson.

99f

Coal at Clark & Lennon's.
Order your meats at the City Market.

Spafford & Cole have a new "ad"
this week.

The banks were closed Thursday,
legal holiday.

Work on Conroy's new planing mill
is progressing rapidly.

W. J. McRoberts left for his home
in Kankakee yesterday.

Will Langley has been laid up with
the grippe for several days.

John Boland has gone up to Day
& Daniels camp for the winter.

M. Langdon makes a specialty of
prompt delivery of all groceries.

Miss Carrie Bray has gone to Ash-
land for a visit with relatives.

Order your winter supply of pota-
toes and apples at Langdon's.

Miss Mae Barnett will spend
Thanksgiving with friends at Antigo.

Leonard Horr intends spending
the winter in southern California.

A little son was born to Mr. and
Mrs. John Reardon Sunday. All are
doing well.

E. M. Kemp returned from a busi-
ness trip to St. Louis and other
southerly cities last week.

An eight-room house, near the High
School building, for sale or rent. In
quire of Matt. Stapleton.

The only mill on the Watersmeet
branch of the Northwestern road
that is running is at Robbins.

The City Market, as usual, outfit
all others in the supplying of Thanksgiving
giving poultry. They are always in
the lead.

Clark & Lennon can supply you
with hard and soft stove coal, black-
smith coal or any other kind of coal.
Call on them when you want any.

Mrs. John Brady, who has been
visiting her daughter, Mrs. Matt.
Stapleton, for the past two months,
has returned to her home at Keene,
Wis.

Miss Laura Almond departed for
Chicago this week. Rumor has it
that she is soon to wed a young man
well known here, who is at present a
citizen of the seat of government.

Frank Flory left for Minneapolis
last week. He is thinking of accept-
ing a position on the road with a
large furniture concern. Frank
would make a good salesman.

Sheriff Brazell ordered out a gang
of his borderers Monday, and armed
with shovels they went through the
snow on all the walks between the
court house and Stevens street. The
work was well appreciated by everyone
who has occasion to walk that way.

Are your children subject to croup?
If so, you should never be without a
bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It is a certain cure for croup, and
has never been known to fail. If
given freely as soon as the croupy
cough appears it will prevent the at-
tack. It is the sole reliance with
thousands of mothers who have
croupy children, and never dis-
appoints them. There is no danger in
giving this remedy in large and fre-
quent doses, as it contains nothing
injurious. 50 cent bottles for sale by
the Palace Drug Store.

"The only complete history of the
Congregational church have decided to
send a box of clothing and provisions to
the Hurley sufferers. Anyone de-
siring to help the ladies in this mat-
ter will find committee at the church
parlors on Friday, December 1, from
10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.
who will gratefully receive all contrib-
utions. Children's clothing is es-
pecially needed.

The county board has been in ses-
sion two days this week. The prin-
cipal business transacted has been
the adjustment of the county tax
rates for the three towns of the coun-
ty. Rhinelander, or the town of Pei-
ton, rather, was given 64 per cent.
of the tax, which was considered too
high by Chairman Yawkey and Jenne.
Everyone knows it is tired of it, and
many have either bought the book or
a revolver in self-defence.

We will ship you a very fine nickel
3-inch electric door bell, with push
button; fifty feet of best insulated
wire, Excelsior Battery that has to
be recharged only once a year at a
cost of 5 cents. Everything complete
in box ready for shipment, with
directions for putting in. Every
house needs one of those bells. You
can place bell in kitchen or any room
in house. You push the button at
front door, we do the rest. Price
only \$3.00 We also carry a full line
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We will ship you a very fine nickel
3-inch electric door bell, with push
button; fifty feet of best insulated
wire, Excelsior Battery that has to
be recharged only once a year at a
cost of 5 cents. Everything complete
in box ready for shipment, with
directions for putting in. Every
house needs one of those bells. You
can place bell in kitchen or any room
in house. You push the button at
front door, we do the rest. Price
only \$3.00 We also carry a full line
of electric motors to run fans, sewing
machines, etc., etc. Address,

P. A. LEONARD & CO.,
Pioneer Block, Madison, Wis.

The woods work is progressing
well this winter.

Leander Choute of Oshkosh was in
the city Tuesday.

Have you made the day a pleasant
Thanksgiving for anyone else?

Oscar Jenne attended the board
meeting Tuesday and yesterday.

The Bretton Theatre company are
at the Grand every night this week.

Mike Ryan's father was up from
Stevens Point last week for a visit.

Johnny, get your gun at Clark &
Lennon's. They've got the biggest
stock in town.

Hard or soft coal in quantities to
suit, delivered to any part of the city
by Clark & Lennon.

BABY DOROTHY.

You look so wise,
I think that you
Know some strange things beyond our view.
Your steadfast eyes,
So calm and clear,
Have neither doubt, distrust nor fear.
You have no air
Profoundly sure
That all sweet merles will endure;
That bright and fair
All things must be
For little baby Dorothy.
To crystal clear
Your lambent eyes,
I think that good and pure and wise
Things must appear
Behold them through
Such limpid, shining spheres of blue.
And hence the world
To your eyes goes
Is beautiful with golden days;
And all impaled
With purity
Is life to baby Dorothy.
But stay, a tear,
A trembling lip—
What frightful storm has wrecked your ship?
What ghostly fear
Of vast distress
Has clouded o'er your countenance?
Away, great beast,
Or specter grim!
Give place to winged seraphim
And fairy fauns!
A vision on thee
To frightened baby Dorothy!

A dimpled cheek,
A laughing eye,
The dreadful gief has writhed by:
But far to seek
Is that eagle air
Of saintly wisdom, calm and fair.
A sage or saint,
It seems you're not—
But just a dainty human tut—
A precious quaint,
Sweet prodigy!
Dear, darling baby Dorothy!
—David L. Prout, in *Century Magazine*.

SHE MADE HIS FORTUNE.

The Incentive That Brought Success to Capt. Hall.

The way to the ferry was down a gentle hill, and passengers for the boat could be seen for a minute before they arrived at it. The approach of most of them was viewed with indifference by Theodore Hall, the young captain who took the fares. It was only when Julia Amerdon appeared and tripped toward the ferry with graceful steps that his eyes became filled with admiration and his heart began to beat in an excited manner.

Every morning but two in the week Julia crossed the broad river to attend a young ladies' seminary on the opposite shore; and during each of the five mornings the happiest moment for young Hall was when her fair fingers dropped a ticket or three pennies into his sturdy hand.

It was the custom of the girl to greet the captain with a pleasant "Good morning," but they very seldom conversed. Yet both had always lived on the same street in the village.

What was the cause of so much reticence? They belonged in different grades of society. Julia was the only daughter of a rich man. The family occupied an imposing mansion surrounded by beautiful grounds. Both parents claimed descent from distinguished people, and noteworthy persons, such as judges and colonels, accompanied by their aristocratic wives, often came from the cities to visit them. They were kind to their humble neighbors, but crushed all attempts at familiarity by assuming a distant and superior demeanor. Theodore Hall, on the other hand, was the son of a poor widow and lived in a little, unpretentious house. His father had been a shiftless carpenter who drank a good deal. His mother was a most worthy woman, but uneducated she had earned a living for herself and her son after her husband's death by taking in sewing. Theodore received a common-school education, but at the age of fourteen he decided that his mother had done enough for him. In a few years he was able to support both himself and his mother in a comfortable manner.

They were both entitled to much respect, and they received it. Nevertheless, the circumstances inevitably caused Mr. and Mrs. Amerdon to warn their daughter not to allow young Hall to cultivate her acquaintance. It happened that Julia herself was proud and ambitious. The advice of her parents coincided with her own inclinations, although in her secret heart she admired Capt. Hall because he was so pleasant and so manly. She firmly adhered to that part of her social creed which assured her that it was not desirable for her to show interest in any young man except those who belonged to "good families," so called, and enjoyed all the advantages of cultivated society.

Hall was well aware of Julia's aristocratic predilections, and yet in his occasional confident moments he dared hope that she might like him, remembering that her greetings had ever been kindly, although she had disengaged his attempts to talk to her at length.

The day came when Miss Amerdon was to graduate from the seminary. The closing exercises were to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. At one p.m. Julia arrived at the ferry, not on foot, as usual, but in the handsome family carriage, a finely-clothed coachman occupying the elevated seat in front and holding the horses that guided a span of horses. Julia herself was arrayed in white and her feet were encased in dainty kid slippers. She wore no bonnet, so that the whole of her shapely head, with its wavy brown tresses, could be seen. Her cheeks were slightly flushed, unvoiced excitement gave her an animation that charmingly enhanced her beauty.

Trembling Capt. Hall approached her to do the most daring act of his life. Quickly, so as not to attract the attention of several men who stood in one end of the boat, he extended toward her a quite small but very beautiful bouquet.

"I cannot accept you graduate," he said, "but I hope you will accept these flowers as a token of my esteem."

Taken completely by surprise, vexed that her amiable admirer should dare to offer her a gift in so public a place, Julia for a moment lost her self-possession, and, not considering what might

be the effect of her words on the young man, she waved her hand for him to withdraw the bouquet and hastily exclaimed:

"I cannot take these flowers from you."

Had a dagger been thrust into Hall's side, he could not have felt more pain.

He said not a word, but as he turned away from the carriage he almost staggered. He doubted not that she had intended to be cruel, and his pride was wounded to the quick.

When he went home at night he was filled with conflicting emotions. Now he condemned himself for being foolish and presumptuous, now he censured Julia for being impolite and cruel. But the most important result of his cogitations was that he resolved that he would work day and night to acquire wealth and influence, and that he would yet show Miss Amerdon that it was no common man whom she had unfeeling replied.

Fifteen years later Theodore Hall again stood on the ferry boat, not as its captain, but as a passenger. He had spent fifteen years in a distant city, where he had met with remarkable success in business, and where he had become a highly-honored citizen who moved in the best social circles. For the first time since his departure he had returned to his birthplace.

It rained hard and there were but few passengers. He entered the ladies' cabin and found only one person, a woman. She wore a plain black dress and looked careworn. She raised her eyes. It was Julia. He stopped toward her eagerly and asked:

"Do you remember me?"

Julia's cheeks flushed as she arose to greet him. She was still an unusually beautiful and graceful woman, although bitter disappointments and hard trials had given her face an anxious and sad expression.

"I feared that you would not remember me," she said falteringly. "I could not have blamed you had you passed by without recognizing me."

"I have not forgotten, but I have given."

"You are magnanimous," she replied, as the tears came to her eyes. "I never felt so unworthy as I do now."

"I beg you not to feel so any longer. As time passed and I gained in knowledge of the world I came to the conclusion that in your girlish surprise you spoke unthinkingly and did not mean to give me a cruel wound. Then, too, I acknowledged, in view of all the circumstances, that my act was a rash one."

"I certainly did not mean to hurt your feelings deeply," she earnestly replied. "Immediately after I had spoken I was heartily ashamed of myself. I took no pleasure in the graduating exercises. I was very unhappy throughout the day. I knew I ought to send you an apology, but I was too proud to do it. You remember the foolish, aristocratic notions I then cherished. I have been bitterly punished for them. To-day I take in sewing for a living, as your poor mother did, after having been divorced from my aristocratic but unscrupulous husband, who spent in riotous living the large fortune which my parents left me."

"I heard the story of your misfortunes. I longed to see you once again. Accordingly I have returned to my old home principally for the purpose of meeting you."

Julia was surprised and agitated.

"You are very good," she murmured. "Have you no warmer feeling than gratitude?" he eagerly asked, as he bent his face toward hers.

Julia turned away, but he grasped her hand and detained her.

"Listen to me," he continued. "Your words gave me great pain, but they also made a man of me. I vowed that I would rise in the world and show you that I was somebody. From that day I strove to succeed, and I am sure that I have accomplished more than I would have done had not the sting of your words urged me to renewed action. To-day I am wealthy and honored. I owe my present advantages principally to the incentive which you furnished."

"I am glad if my folly has resulted in some good, and I rejoice in your success."

"Will you not share in that success to which you have so greatly contributed?"

There was something so odd in the unexpected turn the conversation had taken that even sad-hearted Julia smiled faintly. Then, too, a joyous hope began to take root in her heart.

"As you put the question," she replied, "I am unable to give you an absolutely unfavorable answer."

"Make it entirely favorable at once," cried the impetuous suitor.

"I will. I cannot doubt that you love me, even after all that has happened; and as for myself, I can now confess that you would have been my first choice had I not permitted the pride of station toadden my heart against your youthful endeavors to win my favor."

Theodore looked around. There was no one in sight, and he ventured to kiss for the first time the only woman whom he had ever loved.

At this moment the rattle of a windlass made it evident that the boat had crossed the river and was being chained to the dock.

Mr. Hall and his future bride walked to the cabin door; he raised a large umbrella and arm in arm they left the boat.—J. A. Bolles, in *Boston Budget*.

Taking Precautions.

"Waiter," said the guest, "bring me some mushrooms."

"Single or double price?"

"What do you give with the double-price order?"

"An insurance policy, sir."—Washington Star.

Capillary Attraction.—No other explanation than that her hair attracted men could be given by a Newark young man who was caught while trying to seize a tress from the head of a girl who was looking in a store window. A new phase of capillary attraction.

"It depends a good deal on how you are looking at it," replied the man spoken to, winking slyly at the bystanders.

"Ah, yes, I suppose it does," rejoined the stranger. "How does it look on the inside?"—Chicago Tribune.

"It never makes a fact weigh any more to put feathers in its hat."

PITH AND POINT.

"We can not think or act but the soul of some one who has passed before points the way. The dead never die."—Bulwer.

Nothing is more certain than that our personal weaknesses exact the uttermost farthing of penalty from us while we live.—Lowell.

Johnnie (who got his feet wet and has just finished a hot punch in consequence)—"I—I was in two puddles, mamma!"—Bean Monte.

"The pup was so good-natured."

That the traps all turned him down.

So they put a muzzle on him.

And he terrified the town.

—Washington Star.

A Sufficient Reason.—"Why do they call the new sleeves musical, Miss Modiste?" "Because, madam, they are accordian-futed."—Detroit Free Press.

"What do wedding rings cost?"

"Oh, about eight dollars apiece in New York, or about seventy-five dollars a piece in Chicago."—Kate Field's Washington.

Mrs. Clubman (passing Saratoga stages at breakfast)—"Charlie, dear, have some chips." Mr. Clubman (absent-mindedly)—"Yes, a stack of rods, please."—Harper's Bazaar.

Briggs—"What is the matter with you? I never before saw you looking so rocky." Briggs—"I feel rocky. I have been down in Kentucky for a week, drinking limestone water."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Deacon—"Ah, wicked boy! Fishing on the Sabbath. I am afraid you are among the lost." The Wicked Youth (in surprise)—"Lost? Not much! Why, I know every inch of ground for ten miles around here."

—Cause for Offense.—Do you know why everyone seems to dislike Charlotte Estes so?" "I suppose it's because she is never willing to say anything unpleasant about anyone. It makes her very interesting, you see."

—Too Lifelike.—Photographer—"Wouldn't Mr. Blank take those pictures of his wife?" Assistant—"No, sir; I assured him they were a speaking likeness of her, and he said that was just the kind he didn't want."—Vogue.

—Mr. Littlebrain (yawning)—"I feel as if I'd been one of the original occupants of Noah's ark." Miss Vassar—"Impossible! Sacred history makes no mention of the donkey among the animals of Noah's count."—N. Y. Journal.

—Guest—"What is that pretty little octavo volume?" The German Linguist—"That's a new edition of my rules of German grammar." Guest—"And what are all those quarto volumes near it?" The German Linguist—"Those are the exceptions to the rules."—Chicago Record.

—The subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Village Debating society is 'What Is Truth?' "Indeed! Well, that is a question that should be easily answered." "I'm not of your opinion. What is truth?" "Truth is what two persons speak when they fall out with each other."—N. Y. Press.

—The Frenchman asked the American spar-maker what he was making. "A yard," was the reply. "How much have you got done?" was the next question.

"A yard." "Where did the spar come from?" "The yard." And the Frenchman was very much surprised at the lucidity of the answers and amazed at the simplicity of our language.—N. Y. Press.

JUSTICE BEFORE GENEROSITY.

Too Many Girls Fail to Practice Self-Denial—Necessity for Economy.

The girl who is earning her money by working says, with a sigh, when she buys a hat that is too extravagant, or a box of sweets that she doesn't need: "Well, I worked hard for this money; I may spend it as I please." That sounds reasonable, but she ought to want to spend it in the right way. She ought to think of the days when possibly sickness will come—then does she want to feel that she hasn't a dollar in the world, and that she is being taken care of by people on whom she has no claim?

Or there will come a day when everybody else is going for an outing; will she have to decline because she hasn't saved any money? I know she has earned it. I know the fine hat or the fine gown may be very tempting, but the mere fact that she has given her life—so many hours of it—her strength and her nervous force to get this money should make her cautious in taking care of it.

"Shall I be mean?" asks a sensitive girl. No, my dear; but I tell you it is just as well to remember the old proverb about being just before you are generous. There is no generosity in contributing to a floral piece for a dead comrade and owing a bill to your wash-woman; there is no generosity in treating all the girls you know to ice cream and having to catch cold because you haven't a thick flannel petticoat on, the reason being you have no money to buy one. The girl who is talked of as generous with money is, I am sorry to say, too often very foolish with it. She is ready, when she has it, to lend to whoever asks her, to give to whatever is going on, and when it is gone she either suffers from its loss in mortification and tears or else she herself becomes a borrower.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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"Ah, yes, I suppose it does," rejoined the stranger. "How does it look on the inside?"—Chicago Tribune.

"It never makes a fact weigh any more to put feathers in its hat."

From Different Points of View.

"And this is the state penitentiary, is it?" inquired the stranger who was strolling about the environs of Joliet.

"It's a pretty fine piece of architecture."

"It depends a good deal on how you are looking at it," replied the man spoken to, winking slyly at the bystanders.

"Ah, yes, I suppose it does," rejoined the stranger. "How does it look on the inside?"—Chicago Tribune.

"It never makes a fact weigh any more to put feathers in its hat."

Inventive Genius—I have applied for a patent on a process for making artificial maple sugar.

Grocer—Well, if you have discovered anything new in that line you certainly deserve a patent.—Texas State Journal.

—It never makes a fact weigh any more to put feathers in its hat.

NOT A RARE EXPERIENCE.

That of the Man Who Made Unnecessary Haste to Catch His Train.

A man sat in an up-town restaurant the other afternoon eating what the waiter called an "egg omelette." He was at peace with all the world, and he had plans for using that afternoon in the pursuit of pleasure. Just as he buttered his last piece of toast

SECRETARY MORTON.

He Reviews the Work of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The secretary of agriculture, in his report just submitted to the president, reprobates the vagueness of the department organization, which, however, offers excellent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism; but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as the anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of state experiment stations, he says:

"This appropriation is unlike any other paid by Congress to the treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditures. Stations should be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or the secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements so as to insure legitimate expenditure of the same. In view of the rumors that have circulated recently in some of the states and territories to the effect that money appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legitimate purposes, a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of such reports."

In reference to the expenditures the secretary states that his strenuous endeavor, in view of a depleted public treasury and of the imperative demands of taxpayers for economy in the administration of the government, has been to "rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the payrolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department." He gives the number of employees when he took charge as 3,497, and states that there are now on the pay rolls 1,934, a reduction of 35%; and of the 1,934 he says that eleven are on duty in the office of the civil service commission, to which they were assigned by request of the commission. He has during the first quarter of the fiscal year reduced expenditures in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year \$56,000.

The classified services is pronounced to be defective, largely owing to the inequalities in compensation with reference to the services rendered. These inequalities he attributes largely to the appropriation acts making statutory positions for the clerical force. He argues that appropriations should be made in gross for the clerical force, and that full discretion should be given to the head of the department in the matter of remuneration, affirming that "there can be no good reason urged against the government of the United States securing efficient services in the same manner that they are secured by the successful business interests of the country."

The distribution of seed at the public expense is reviewed at length, and its growth traced from the year 1880. He shows a considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and the distribution of the seed thus year.

The work of the bureau of animal industry is reviewed in detail. The secretary says:

"The result of the Texas fever regulations is highly satisfactory, but to increase their efficiency a penalty should attach for violation of the department regulation by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. A further reduction has been effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than half of 1 percent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country, and there should be amendment in this respect. As regards meat inspection, the microscopic inspection has been greatly reduced the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same."

The microscopic inspection costs the country 65 per cent of the value of meat sold to countries demanding that inspection. Careful comparison of meat exports for 1883 with 1882 shows that microscopic inspection has not increased our foreign sales, and the secretary thinks it does not pay. Further recommendations in the work of the bureau are for legislation compelling the immediate destruction of any animal or carcass condemned by the United States inspectors; for an extension of the work in regard to tuberculosis in cooperation with local authorities; on all danger to human life has been reduced to minimum; and for a civil-service examination for inspectors and assistant inspectors, with the requirement of a diploma from a regular veterinary college.

The work of the other divisions are reviewed in detail, but briefly, and without extended argument. The question of forestry comes in for some special attention, and urgent recommendations are made for more thorough and extended effort on its behalf. The compilation of experiments in sorghum sugar is summarized on the ground that stage has been reached when "individual enterprise can and should take advantage of what the department has accomplished."

Of the weather bureau it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent being correspondingly reduced. A reorganization of the bureau has been partially effected designed to modify expenses and magnify the value of the service to agriculture, commerce and the people at large.

Reference to the immense aggregate of imports of agricultural products suggests the inquiry, ought not a large proportion of these to be produced upon our own soil, in proximity to our own markets where this immense demand exists? And the reply is in the affirmative. The secretary says:

"Besides fruits, nuts, and wines could all be produced in this country," so with considerable shares of the fibers, tobacco and sugar. Our farmers would be benefited by a large number of subsidiary crops, the overproduction of certain staples avoided, the variety of our agricultural supplies in foreign markets increased, and the markets themselves multiplied. All persons engaged in the work of agricultural education and experiment are enjoined to hold steadily in view the inexorable economic facts affecting the production and disposal of agricultural products. American farmers must produce what the world wants. That the relation of supply and demand is the sole regulator of value, that it applies equally to the products of the farm and of the factory, ought to be engraved upon the memory and reflected in the judgment and the plans of every farmer in the Union."

Principles of improved service by the department in the future, and recommendations of the useful observations relating to the work in detail are withheld in view of the indecisive character of the duties, scope and possibilities of the department.

THOUSANDS ARE DEAD.

Earthquake at Kusshan, Persia, Causes Heavy Loss of Life.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Tehran to the Times says that 12,000 persons were killed in Kusshan, Persia, by the earthquake last week. Ten thousand bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle were killed. Shockes are still felt daily.

Big Requisition for Pension Is Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The secretary of the interior has issued a requisition on the secretary of the treasury for \$9,701,000, to be used in payment of pensions on December 4, at agencies as follows: Washington, D. C., \$1,401,600; Augusta, Ga., \$100,000; Columbus, O., \$9,000,000; Boston, Mass., \$1,050,000; Detroit, Mich., \$1,000,000, and San Francisco, \$600,000.

Death of Col. Laramore.

BALTIMORE, Mich., Nov. 23.—Col. Sylvestor Laramore, one of the founders of the republican party, died in London. He was born in Detroit in 1820.

CASH IN THE COUNTRY.

Treasurer Morgan Reports on the Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The secretary of the treasury has submitted to the president, reprobating the vague character of the department organization, which, however, offers excellent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism; but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as the anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of state experiment stations, he says:

"This appropriation is unlike any other paid by Congress legislated out of the treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditures. Stations should be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or the secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements so as to insure legitimate expenditure of the same. In view of the rumors that have circulated recently in some of the states and territories to the effect that money appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legislative purposes, a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of such reports."

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CHINA FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

In Most Wares White and Gold is the Favorite Combination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—United States Treasurer D. N. Morgan has submitted to the president, reprobating the vague character of the department organization, which, however, offers excellent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism; but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as the anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural colleges and experimental stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of state experiment stations, he says:

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The young bride who begins housekeeping for the first time finds it quite as hard to exercise good judgment in selecting her household china and porcelain as in buying carpets or hung pictures. There has recently been a great change, decided for the better, in bedroom washstand appointments. The water jug with a square mouth, from which the water flowed anywhere except into the basin, has been replaced by those set in a stand and requiring merely to be tilted like a tea urn. There is a great variety of meat patterns, but the dull shades of the Doulton seem most attractive. The Russian fancy for colored glass sets, beautifully decorated with flower sprays, is shown in some of the most exclusive china stores, but these look too frail for daily use. The newest receptacles for tooth and nail brushes are upright jars.

There is a decided tendency for plain milk white table ware, or white with a gold edge, of the Derby and Coalport varieties. Its merit lies in its strength, and in the fact that it can be easily matched. It is a mistake to buy too heavy ware, which leads to as much breakage as the opposite extreme. The Shropshire variety of this pure white ware has already been seen in the dainty covered tea cups and bread and butter plates shown for some time past for invalid and bedroom use.

There is something very dainty looking about a breakfast or tea table laid with this ware. Such a service may be used for every meal. In buying choice wares like the Worcester and Crown Derby there is a well-covered style that is deemed most desirable, and in case of the latter the price of a modern service is not beyond the reach of the well-to-do. Crossed lines under a crown or a single crown is a well-known mark.

White and gold continues to be a favorite for elegant dinner sets. All sorts of edges are used for these services, from a single narrow band or a wide one to several bands and wide, irregular edges. Often there is a decoration in the center of each flat piece of the set that resembles a small circular or oval bit of finest gold lace. If, in buying china, nothing in the stock of a dealer pleases a decoration is often designed, and then one has the pleasure of knowing that she has a dinner service that is unique. With a plain, simple gold decoration many like an artistic monogram of gold, the lettering being placed either in the center or on the rim of the plates, and in some conspicuous place on the other pieces. Sometimes the coat of arms of the family is blazoned on their porcelain. There are so many skilled china painters and fitters in most cities now that it is often possible to get excellent work done without paying the middleman's prices.

Limoges dinner sets are very handsome. They have a white ground with double bands of dead gold, and between these bands are decorations of gay flowers of Dresden patterns. The handles of these sets are of solid dead gold. The covered dishes, which are box shaped, have borders on both dish and cover and the platters have scroll corners.

A new shape in cups is exceedingly broad at the top and narrow at the base, with straight sides, which do not swell outward like the spreading coffee cups now in use. The "collarette cup" is a new shape, a fanciful French style, in somewhat the effect of a child's collar drawn together in a bow and band of ribbon. The new Marie Antoinette styles are different from the china which now bears that name. The cups and plates have solid borders, from which are festooned garlands of fine roses.

A new chocolate pot sure to gain distinction at the first afternoon tea where it serves duty is of fine Dresden china, tall and slender in shape. Upon the white surface are sprays of lily of the valley. The green leaf and delicate flower are outlined in gold. Around the bottom of the chocolate pot is a band of green, where single sprays of lily of the valley are carelessly scattered. The handle is a half open lily of the valley leaf. The chocolate cups are taller than usual and rest in a standard of filigree silver instead of the conventional saucer.

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The Lewis Hardware Company's

EPT. SALES, 49

FOR STOVES.

SEPT. SALES, 49

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Cloaks and Furs!



T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

THAT REMARKABLE STORY BY

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

LIGHT

OUT OF

DARKNESS

IS TO BE PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THESE COLUMNS IN SERIAL FORM.

Let Your Children Read It
Read It Yourself

IN THIS PAPER ONLY

YOUR ONE CHANCE

TO READ

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

WONDERFUL ROMANCE OF THE CIVIL WAR

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

WILL BE AS IT APPEARS IN INSTALLMENTS
IN THESE COLUMNS

. . . DON'T MISS IT

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

E. G. SQUIER

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Start in Faugé's Block.

Rhinelanders, Wisconsin

THE NEW NORTH.
Published Thursday of each week by
The Rhinelander Printing Company.
Geo. W. BISHOP, WM. C. OGDEN.

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extra for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelanders, Wis.

Mrs. F. T. Coon has gone to Berlin
for a visit to relatives.

The women's Christian Temperance
Union will meet with Mrs. Penny
Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Wabash Screen Door Company
start up their factory Monday and
will run continuously through the
winter. Good!

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McGlachlin re-
turned from their bridal trip wednes-
day and have settled down to house-
keeping on the North Side.

The Helmenauers are in it no longer
on the tile question. Since the North-
western road took possession all tiles
are contracted for by the Torey Cedar
Company, of Chiltonville.

Chester Pingry has taken the pos-
ition of—well you know what they
call it when a boy starts in learning
the printing business. Chester has
started in in this office.

The Bretton Comedy Company are
a first-class company and are
giving excellent satisfaction at the
Grand each evening. They give a
ladies and children's matinee Saturday
afternoon.

The current number of the North-
western Lumberman is about the
most interesting this valley has seen
for years. The Yukey Lumber
Company write-up, embellished with
photos of the whole outfit from head
to toe, is the best job of
pictures we have ever seen in a trade
paper. While the artist had exce-
ptionally good material to work on, he
is nevertheless deserving of praise.
Also in this issue appears the first at-
tempt we have ever seen to tell the
beauties of the Old Wisconsin in rhyme.
(They are often seen in rhyme.) W. J.
Ellis, whom most of the lumbermen
know, did it with his pencil, and it is
most creditable, overlooking of course
such little inconveniences as marks
“Ie Desserts” rhyme with “windi-
ng oldies.”

This is what Governor McKee
says of the policy of protection:

“It cannot be mistaken that the
most vital part of the economic
test now going on is the question of
labor and wages.

The more there is to do, the better
wages will be paid; the less there is
to do, the less wages there is to
pay for what is done. It is the not
to do, not the less, that is the per-
tressing of the people and the
the life of all political party
there will be less to do at home than
more we have done abroad. The
more free trade we have the more
foreign goods we will have, and the
more of such goods we have in com-
petition with our own products the
less we will make at home, and the
less we make at home the less labor
will be employed at home, and the
less wages will be paid at home, and
the less wages paid at home the less
wages will be spent at home.”

You Will Have to Pay Up.
We have recently sent out a large
number of statements to subscribers
in arrears, and by January 1, '94, we
must have a settlement with every
one who gets the paper. All who are
behind must pay up or make some
arrangements with us for the amount
due. Some of the accounts are old
ones and we desire to start in the
New Year with all of them cleared up.
Those who pay no attention to
statements will probably receive one
after the 1st from attorneys who will
look after those which are not settled
by January 1. The amount of sub-
scription is small to each, but the
total is more than we care to or can
carry on the books.

Letter List.
The following is a list of letters re-
mainning in the postoffice at Rhine-
lander, Wis., for the week ending
Nov. 29, 1893:

Blossingham, Gertie Barnes, J. E.
Britten, Richard Carlson, Wm.
Curber, Geo. Catt, Ellen N.
Elliot, E. R. Felt, Carl
Hesser, R. P. Haen, J. C.
Jeannot, Fred. Klaus, Charles
Lyon, Robt. Landlak, Ale.
Langerlin, Minnie. Parker, Chas.
Palmer, A. E. Reif, Alvin.
Sheriff, Joe. Simons, Geo.
Pfeifer, J. D. Troubridge, Estelle.

When calling for the above say
“Unadvertised.”

For Sale.
Dry four foot slabs. Delivered at
\$1.75 per ed. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

No one can go to Langdon's for
groceries and be dissatisfied. Goods
are guaranteed as represented.

PREMIUMS
READ OUR GREAT BOOK OFFERS

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS
GIVEN AWAY

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We have made an arrangement with the
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NEW NORTH.

BUNELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
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The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts

DOMESTIC.

AUGUSTUS BOMMERSCHEN pleaded guilty at Cando, N. D., of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Kreider and their four children.

The Joseph Turner & Sons Worsted Manufacturing company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, made an assignment at Cleveland, O., with liabilities of \$400,000.

S. G. REED, the Oregon steamboat millionaire, has purchased for \$50,000 Speculum, a son of the English racehorse Videote. The horse will be shipped to this country.

Over 10,000 persons in the mining region of Michigan were said to be in a destitute condition.

Fugitives in the hands of mint officers in Washington indicate that the year's gold production will be \$145,000,000.

INCENDIARIES made two attempts toward the destruction of the Shelby County (Tenn.) courthouse.

SECRETARY CARLISLE talked on finance at the 125th annual banquet of the New York chamber of commerce.

JUDGE FITZSIMMONS, of New York, decided that a gambling debt made at a race track should be paid.

WATT'S opera house, odd fellows' hall, six stores and the masonic temple burned at Starkville, Miss., the loss being \$100,000.

SECRETARY HAYES, of the Knights of Labor, says he will defeat Master Workman Powderly or wreck the order.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) aldermen passed an anti-poolroom ordinance which also operates against progressive euchre games.

PETER GUSTAVSON was taken from the officers of the law in a justice's courtroom at Ottumwa, Ia., by a mob and hanged from the balustrade just outside the door. He assaulted a little girl 4 years old, daughter of Jouras Saxe.

A HOME near Beaver, Pa., was burned and James Hughes, John Kelley, J. P. Wilbur, Robert Stanley, Barney Wilkes, J. J. Wren and Daniel Wren perished in the flames.

Gov. Fiske issued a proclamation to the people of Wisconsin calling for help for starving Gogebic miners.

A FREIGHT train ran into an open switch at Van Buren, Ark., and killed J. W. Brown, Henry Swill and William Spain, lumbermen.

MINISTER THURSTON, of Hawaii, issued a reply to the report of Mr. Blount in which he says that Blount's investigation was one-sided and secret and that the United States troops in no way aided in the overthrow of the queen.

THE National Fraternal congress convened at Cincinnati. It is a gathering of representatives from all the different beneficiary orders existing in the United States and Canada.

At the annual meeting in Philadelphia of the Knights of Labor T. V. Powderly was reelected grand master workman by a vote of 33 to 29.

RANKEN C. M. OVERMAN, who robbed the Citizens' national bank of Hillsboro, O., of \$50,000, pleaded guilty to two indictments for embezzlement and was sentenced to five years on each.

MICHAEL WOOTER (colored) was hanged at Ozard, Ala., for the murder of August McSween and wife September 10.

The appointment of receiver for the American Casualty Insurance company in New York brought to light the fact that the company had lost \$1,700,000.

The victim of the mob's fury at Ottumwa, Ia., has been identified as F. O. Johnson, of Aberdeen, S. D., instead of Fred Gustavson.

The Paddock-Hawley Iron company's plant at St. Louis was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000.

Two ROBBERS raided a poker game at the Amity club in Chicago and took all the cash in sight.

At the dinner table Adam Smith (colored), living at Greenwood, O., quarreled with his wife and shot her, causing instant death.

A loss of upward of \$3,000,000 was caused by a fire in the business center of Springfield, Mass.

THE Guaranty Investment company in Chicago was declared a lottery and four of its officers were convicted of illegal use of the mails.

The directors of the failed Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Minneapolis were indicted for fraudulent practices.

A BAGGAGE, which contained 200 pounds of dynamite, was found buried by bandits on Grand Island, in Niagara river.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 26th was: Wheat, 70,674,000 bushels; corn, 7,320,000 bushels; oats, 4,671,000 bushels; rye, 505,000 bushels; barley, 2,947,000 bushels.

The National grange in session at Syracuse, N. Y., adopted a resolution in favor of granting to women the same privileges at the ballot box as are granted to men.

WILLIAM H. HATHAWAY, who took \$100,000 from the Fall River (Mass.) banks by forged warehouse receipts and other methods, pleaded guilty.

DEBTORS in Illinois banks have increased \$8,000,000 since July 25, while loans have decreased \$4,000,000.

THREE unknown Chinamen were killed by the cars near Salt City Lake.

Twelve illicit stills in Randolph county, Ala., and two moonshiners were captured by United States marshals after a fight in which one man was killed and two fatally injured.

FIRES destroyed the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern freight depot at Owensboro, Ky., the loss being \$150,000.

The Fidelity storage warehouse in Chicago was burned by an unexpended fire, the loss being \$160,000.

A FIRE at Keno, Mich., destroyed over \$200,000 worth of lumber belonging to Miami Peters, of Toledo.

ANTONIO LEDETSKY, a Bohemian woman 47 years of age, and her unmarried daughter hanged themselves in their rooms in New York because of poverty.

Fire at Newberne, Tenn., entailed a loss of \$40,000 and cost the lives of three men, Lee Bradshaw, Pat Moffatt and Ed Gilbert.

A PAN-HANDLE train struck a carriageway at Xenia, O., containing Salie and Sophia Kelso, daughters of Dr. S. M. Kelso, and Lelia McDill, daughter of Prof. David McDill, instantly killing the three young ladies.

The strike on the Lehigh Valley railway lines had on the 22d assumed vast proportions. The freight blockadeades were growing worse and the passenger service was seriously interrupted.

There was no sign of weakening on either side, and the struggle was revolving itself into one of endurance. The building occupied in Detroit, Mich., by Edson, Moore & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, was burned, and five of their employees perished in the flames and two others were killed by jumping from windows. The property loss was \$750,000.

CHARLES BOWMAN, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Kreider and their five children near Cando, N. D., will be hanged January 19 next.

The Mississippi river at Clinton, Ia., was closed by ice, an unusual occurrence at this time of the year.

The Chicago & West Michigan eastbound passenger train was thrown from the track near Zeeland, Mich., and over a dozen persons were seriously injured.

PETER McMILLAN, a notorious ex-con-convict, shot and killed Capt. Sweeney, of the Alton (Ill.) police force.

MRS. MARY WREN, of West Indianapolis, died from want. For a year her husband has been out of employment.

SABATHARIANS demand the impeachment of the Minneapolis mayor because he allows saloon back doors open on Sunday.

ROBERT EWING, an old farmer, was fatally shot in a fight with five thieves near Wooster, O.

PRESIDENT HAIR and Cashier Denmore, of the bank at Bradbury, Wash., absconded and took everything but the building. The loss to the depositors is about \$95,000.

GUYAY TRUIN, a well-to-do farmer in Bush Lake township, Minn., killed his wife and child in a fit of insanity.

THE NATIONAL grange, Patron of Husbandry, in session at Syracuse, N. Y., adopted resolutions denouncing Secretary Norton, of the agricultural department, for an attack upon the grange in a speech and calling upon the president to take steps immediately to secure a secretary of agriculture who shall be in accord with their interests.

The situation on the Lehigh Valley road above Wilkesbarre and toward Eiffel had become serious on the 22d and orders had been quietly issued to the Sixth regiment members to prepare to move on minute's notice. It was expected other troops would be ordered out.

THE steamship Alameda arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu bringing news that no change had been made in the government up to the time of sailing.

JOSKIN DION, the once celebrated billiard player, ex-champion of America, was sent to the Ward's island issue of London, Ont.

The Brazilian legation in London received dispatches announcing the sinking of Mello's warship, Javary, with all on board.

THE war in Matebela land is said to be over. King Lobengula had fled northward toward the Zambesi river.

The Yaqui Indians in the northern part of Chihuahua were said to have joined the Mexican insurgents.

Because their usefulness was at an end the Italian cabinet resigned.

NINE villagers, including the mayor and deputy mayor of the Alpine commune of Louvie-Loubiron, were killed by an avalanche.

IT was announced that no more presidential appointments would be made until after the assembling of congress.

JAMES D. SMITH murdered his divorced wife, Ella Haugh Smith, and Mrs. Catharine Graybill at Kanakakee, Ill., and then shot himself fatally.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEN. JEREMIAH MCCLAIN RUSH, ex-congressman, ex-governor of Wisconsin and ex-secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of President Harrison, died at his home near Viroqua, Wis., aged 61 years.

PERMANENT republican headquarters will be established at Washington D. C., with Joseph Manley in charge.

A COLORFUL woman who was once a slave of Henry Clay died in Springfield, Ill., at the advanced age of 107 years.

MRS. MARIA COON died at Quincy, Ill., on her 100th birthday.

JOHNSON J. JACOB, who was governor of West Virginia from 1871 to 1875, fell dead on a street in Wheeling. He was 64 years old.

MAJ. MORGAT C. HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at San Diego, Cal., where he had gone to spend the winter, aged 84 years. He served from Texas in the United States senate as a republican from 1870 to 1877.

FOREIGN.

FOR fishing in forbidden waters the dominion government seized the tug R. C. Ogles, owned by a Sandusky (O.) company.

THE greatest destitution prevails among the Indians all over Canada. One of the Indian towns in the northeastern part of the province of Quebec has been wiped out by reason of the famine and more than 400 Indians perished from hunger.

A REPORT was issued by the minister of foreign affairs in Rome based on the reports of the Italian consul in New York and the consul general of Italy at San Francisco advising no further emigration to the United States on account of the hard times prevailing in America.

IN accordance with the law of March, 1893, the first annual national fast day was celebrated throughout Germany.

CHOLERA statistics for Russia show that from January to November, 1893, there were 76,167 cases and 39,284 deaths.

LORD SOMERSET and party were lost in the Canadian Rockies while hunting and lived for two weeks on horse meat.

IT was stated that 237 lives were lost off the British coast during the recent gale, and that 607 lives were saved by the coast guardmen and life-saving crews.

GEORGE LIPSON, an American, and two natives were slain by the inhabitants of the Island of Pentecost, one of the New Hebrides group, and one of the men was eaten.

THIRTY-FIVE thoroughbred horses belonging to T. D. Hodges, a noted horse breeder, were burned to death at London, Ont.

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LATER.

A FREIGHT train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was derailed by a broken axle near Cumberland, Md., the 27th, and 15 cars precipitated into a crevasse. Seven traps who were seen on the train just before the accident have not been seen since.

A VERY heavy shock of earthquake occurred at Montreal, Canada, the morning of the 27th, lasting about 15 seconds. It was felt in all parts of the city and suburbs and caused great commotion. Many of the tall buildings on St. James street and in the central part of the city shook violently and the occupants fled to the street. In narrow streets people rushed out looking up fearfully, as though expecting the stone walls to fall on them. It was the worst shaking up Montreal has had for many a day. Disputes received show the shock was distinctly felt at many places.

THE new \$5,000 public library at Wabusha has been completed.

FRANCIS DURRELL, charged with the murder of William Sullivan, was discharged at Grantsburg on the ground of lack of evidence.

THE post office and general store at Sabin was burned and all the mail, supply & postage stamps and the stock of goods were destroyed. Loss, \$5,000.

THE Henrietta theater, Chittenden hotel and Park theater at Columbus, O., were destroyed by fire, the loss \$1,000,000. Two men were burned to death.

THE annual congress of the Woman's Council opened in Minneapolis the 27th.

THE Knights of Labor the 27th, by a vote of 23 to 2, accepted Powderly's resignation.

THREE boys were drowned near Scranton, Pa., by breaking through the ice of a pond while skating.

WILLIAM FOREMAN (colored) was hanged at Portsmouth, Va., for the murder of Carrie Carrington.

THE contest between the Lehigh Valley Railroad company and its striking employees will be to the finish. The situation on the 24th failed to show the least defection on either side with the advantage on the company's side, due to the large number of unemployed men who are willing to do anything for a livelihood. A few trains were being moved.

FRANK C. LIVES, the billiardist, made a run of 450 in his game at 14-inch ball line with Schaefer in Chicago, surpassing the world's record by 13 points.

GEN. JEREMIAH M. RUSH was buried at Viroqua, Wis. A great gathering attended the services, including ex-President Harrison, ex-Attorney General Miller and other notable persons.

RESIDENTS about Worcester, O., were in a state of terror, due to unprecedented acts of lawlessness.

ANDREW BARTON displayed \$1,900 to two engaging strangers at Louisville, Ind., and they beat him and took the money.

THE new tariff bill was made public the 27th. The bill puts wool, coal, lumber, salt and iron ore on the free list, and reduces the tariff on sugar from one-half to one-quarter of a cent per pound; it also provides for the extirpation of the bounty by degrees.

CHARLES ROLLIN BRAINARD was declared not guilty of burglary at Waukesha. He showed that he had used the house in which he was caught only to write and sleep in.

AN old woman living in the town of Wilton during the absence of her husband and son went to pick up chips and was attacked by a vicious hog. On the return of her son she was found dead, the hog having devoured nearly one-half of the body.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Strange Relics in the Streets.

The reported discovery of copper in the street of Sheboygan turns out to be something more interesting if not so rich. Further search revealed human bones and all sorts of curious copper utensils and ornaments, including spears, hatchets, battle-axes and neck ornaments. Several whole skulls were unearthed, and under the chin of one of them was a copper necklace, which was undoubtably used as an ornament. Some think the remains are those of mound builders. Others say they are Indians.

Seeking a Pardon.

Application will be made to Gov. Peck to pardon Phelps Perrin, who is serving a sentence of five years in the state prison at Waupun. Perrin was sent to prison in August, 1890, for participation in the robbery of \$40,000 belonging to the United States Express company from the Iron exchange bank of Hurley, of which he was cashier. He has only a few months to serve, and his pardon would do little more than restore him the rights of citizenship.

Three Children Burned.

The Edgewood female seminary, a Catholic institution conducted by the Dominican sisters and valued at about \$75,000, was destroyed by fire near Madison and Margerie Rice, of Stevens Point and Maggie Stack, of Chicago, perished in the flames. Frances Henneberry, of Chicago, was so badly burned that she died the next day.

THE STORY TELLER

AMOR VINCIT.

She was a westerly heiress, young and fair; Eyes, hair and dark account before compare. She was a youth, kind, handsome, true and bold. No further adjective will that fine bold.

They loved each other. Yet, no word of slight Had passed their lips until one glorious night— One radiant night—one perfect night—in June— When soared in heaven the star-enclined moon.

He said: "I'd wed thee. Yet, ere thou reply, Learn the grave secret—British peer am I. Nine others I could use, if so inclined;

I have two more, but they've escaped my mind.

"I could not, secret laden, meet thine eyes; I told my sad tale through my foul hope dies."

He paused. A moment, naught the silence broke.

Saw ocean's moon. Then, thus the maiden spoke:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise."

Even a poor need not apologize.

Not the faint that he's not Smith or Brown;

So brave, my darling! We will live it down."

—Puck.

DESTINY.

BY ROBERT ALEX. DOUGLAS-LITHGOW, M. D. LL.D.

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THE London season was at its height, and the Park and Row were thronged with rank, fashion and beauty.

It was a lovely June afternoon and the thousands of well-dressed people walking, riding and driving amid the full-leaved trees and their flowery surroundings formed a scene which can, perhaps, only be witnessed in London at such a time.

Sauntering by the side of the Row, Hon. Bertie Milverton and his Fidus Achates, Bruce Armitage, were evidently enjoying the occasion, for they were both known to almost everybody; and as they walked arm-in-arm they doffed their hats at almost every step to society's pet dames and maidens, or now and again stopped for a few minutes to make observations on the weather to some more familiar friends.

Bertie Milverton had been the "catch" of many seasons, for, as the eldest son of Lord Somerby he was heir to his father's immense wealth and property, and many a Mayfair and Belgravian mother had sighed when season after season their daughters failed to make any impression upon such an eligible party.

He was above the average height, about twenty-seven years of age and well set up, as a guardian should be. Moreover, he had inherited the traditional beauty of the Milvertons and his features were almost feminine in their perfection, although his piercing dark eye and square jaw showed that he was a man of shrewd observation and determination of character. A long drooping mustache neutralized the effeminate regularity of his classic face.

In fact, he was about as good a type of the English aristocracy as society could boast, and one of the best known and most admired men about town. Society wondered at his passing so long heartwhale and unscathed through such a galaxy of beauty, until it had almost assured itself that he was either heartless or simply invulnerable to the shafts of Cupid.

Bruce Armitage, his friend and fellow guardman, was about the same age as Bertie, a fair specimen of a modern Anglo-Saxon and the son of Sir Nigel Armitage, a cavalry officer who had especially distinguished himself in the Crimea.

They were about to cross the Row at Albert Gate when, coming towards them they saw a middle-aged man accompanied by two young ladies. As

face and those lovely eyes were ever before him; and although he got up and paced the room, got into bed again and tried to read, it was all of no use, for his mind would dwell upon the lovely image, and his heart's desire was that he might see her again.

Day succeeded day and night succeeded night, with more or less the same result, until he looked fatigued and haggard, and when his friends rallied him upon his appearance he invariably tried to change the subject, and slyly replied that he was all right, but a little overdone.

But it seemed as if a demon of unrest had entered into him, for wherever people assembled—at dinners, balls, "at homes," concerts, theaters, the opera, the park, Hurlingham, Sandown—there poor Milverton was to be seen—excited, but not with the excitement which surrounded him, but rather with an unapproachable and unrestrained desire to see once more the charming girl whom he had only seen for a moment in passing.

His friend Bruce had divined the cause of his altered appearance, habits and manners, and toward the end of the season had openly taxed him with being in love, when Milverton said:

"Well, old boy, it's no use trying to conceal my passion from you, and I must tell somebody or I shall go mad! You know I have never felt more than a passing interest in any of the season's beauties, or indeed in anybody with the idea of finding a wife."

"On the contrary," said Bruce, "I have often wondered why you appeared so cold and heartless."

"I have not worn my heart on my sleeve, Bruce, but it is all right and capable of the most intense and vehement passion; but I have long schooled myself to believe that I should know in a moment the woman I could love, for I have formed my ideal, and I feel that my future is in the hands of destiny, but now that I have seen her, God help me, I neither know who or where she is!"

It was easy to see how deeply he was moved, and as Bruce tried to comfort him, he bowed his head on his hands and sobbed like a child.

The season was over, and Milverton had accepted several shooting engagements—Scotland, Norfolk and elsewhere.

These over, he went to Yorkshire for a ball at the Chestermans', on the occasion of the coming of age of their son, Lord Hazelmore.

He arrived in time for dinner, and Lord and Lady Chesterman, exercising



IN THE CONSERVATORY.

the privilege of old friends, told him he was not looking well and said it was really time he had sown his wild oats and settled down.

He quite agreed with them, and, as usual when the subject was mentioned, he turned the conversation, and talked of other and less personal matters.

However, he enjoyed his dinner, especially after his long railway journey, and the party entered the ballroom about half past ten o'clock.

Milverton watched the guests arrive, and greeted many old friends. During a temporary lull he was speaking to Lady Chesterman, when "Mr. and Miss Hillyer" were announced, and Milverton almost fainted when he recognized the beautiful girl whom he had seen in the park during the season.

In the afternoon Robespierre arrived. He would not have any nonsense over the tyrants of the Middle Ages. What he wanted was to find the vault of the Bourbons. At last the entrance was found. It was situated before the altar and a little to the right. They descended into the crypt and near the door they discovered the coffin of Louis XV. Further on, ranged side by side, were twenty-two tombs at the left, and on the right were those of the kings; now they determined to attack their remains.

A crowd of citizens of St. Dennis, joined by several politicians from Paris, stopped first before the tomb of Turenne. They found the coffin in a vault placed immediately under the marble monument. They opened it. The features of the hero of Salzbach were unchanged. The body presented the appearance of a dried mummy. It was placed in the care of a man named Host. He placed it in an oak box and deposited it in the sacristy, and for eight months he exhibited it as a curious relic and charged a fee of admission.

Not being satisfied with his profits in the exhibition line he took out the teeth of the great Turenne and sold them one by one. When this outrage was discovered the body was sent to the Jardin des Plantes, and two years afterward it was placed in the Temple of Mars, formerly the Church of the Invalides.

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and on the right were those of the kings; now they determined to attack their remains.

As he sat beside her he felt that his destiny had come, and resolved to know his fate as speedily as possible.

He, however, succeeded so far in controlling himself as to engage in ordinary conversation at first, during which he elicited that her name was Ethelreda—that her father was rector of Wisborough, in the neighborhood, and took a deep interest in Anglo-Saxon literature—and that she was not engaged.

He then told her of himself, in which account he fancied she seemed interested, but it was her turn to wonder when he added that he knew she was not engaged, as he had been waiting for her all his life! He extenuated his presumption by detailing his theory as to his destiny, and when she said that she remembered passing him in the park during the season, with her uncle and cousin, he became all the more enraptured, and assured her that he felt then as he felt now that in their first meeting, it was the hand of fate that had brought them face to face, although only for a moment.

It only remains to be added that society was much moved when the announcement of their engagement was published, that the marriage duly took place from Norman-Keep, the residence of the earl and countess of Chesterman, that Bruce Armitage was Chesterman, and that Hon. and Mrs. Bertie Milverton lived happily ever afterwards.

However, they were unsuccessful, and, after an hour spent in fruitless searching, they left the park.

Milverton went to his club, but the beautiful face he had seen in the park still haunted him. Later on, as he dressed for dinner, he could think of nothing else, and, although one of society's recognized beauties sat beside him at dinner, he appeared and felt distract, and could scarcely sustain the conversation, as his mind was dwelling there.

He usually slept well, but to-night he tossed in his bed, and do what he would he could not sleep, for that fair

REMAINS OF FRENCH RULERS.

The Bones Have Laid for Years Gathered in a Room in Paris.

In the vaults of a church of St. Denis, resting under the stones which represented them, fifty kings of France and fifty queens slept the eternal sleep in the religious peace of the basilica. From Dagobert I, down to Francis I., Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV., the kings all repose there in the ancient vaults. The tombs in the chapels and in the crypt became so numerous that there was no longer any room for one more royal corpse when the revolution burst out.

The convention at first ordered the destruction of the tombs and afterwards the violation of the coffins. The 8th of August, 1793, conducted by the mayor, the populace entered the basilica. This mayor was formerly a priest, and sang the "Cadeau Rouelleuse" and the "Hymn to Mars" in the pulpit in which a short time previously he preached the word of God.

They were supplied with cords and ladders and were assisted by a considerable number of workmen. The troop advanced up to the altar, and at first appeared somewhat surprised at the act they were about to commit, not having as yet lost all respect for the sanctity of the place. They entered the chapel called the "Chapel of the Charles," where by the side of Du Guesclin and Louis de Saucourne were the remains of Charles V. and his wife, Charles VI., and Charles VII. They struck with heavy hammers the detested faces of the tyrants, and they saluted with shouts of joy the skillful blows that shattered the marble to pieces.

They would not break the monument of Turenne because it had not been raised to the glory of an upstart king. But they did not spare that of Du Guesclin. When they had finished smashing the stones, when they had sufficiently, amid roars of laughter, broken the noses, the fingers and the heads of the statues, they resolved to open the coffins, because, according to the legends, several of them contained treasures. All that they found, however, consisted of a few threads of bogus gold in the coffin of Pepin and the seal of Constance de Castile.

Upon each coffin there was an inscription upon a plate of lead or copper. They were torn off. One of them, that of Louis XIV., was found again in 1820 in the shop of a brazier, who used it as a saucepan. Some of the bones were thrown into the cemetery, but the greatest portion of them remained in the coffins. In three days, 6th, 7th and 8th of August, fifty-one tombs were destroyed. The news was announced all over the country and the event was celebrated by the feast of the 10th of August. For all that, it was considered this "revenge" was not sufficient. They had broken the images of the kings; now they determined to attack their remains.

A crowd of citizens of St. Dennis,

the royal remains were removed from the church of St. Denis. In seventeen wagons they were brought in triumph to the convention.

They still remain unburied.—Via Contemporanea.

ANCIENT HEAVENS.

Some of the Curious Things of Greek Mythology.

The Heaven of the Greek mythology was place of reward for good Greeks, some writers maintaining that none but Greeks were allowed to enter, while others, more liberal, affirmed that good men of any nation, no matter what, had a fair chance of gaining admission. Even a Persian, they thought, if a good man, might win his way to the Greek Heaven, though as a preliminary it was believed that he would need to speak Greek, as the doorkeeper at Mount Olympus did not understand any other language. This concession to the Greek-speaking Persian, however, was far from being of general acceptance, there being not a few who held stoutly to the opinion that while Tartarus had been created for the benefit of all outsiders, the more particular and especial purpose of its creation was to serve as an ultimate home for the Persians. The Greek Heaven was a place where the ordinary vocation of life was followed by the spirits. The king on earth was a king in Heaven; the cobbler on earth was a cobbler in Olympus; the soldier here, there also followed his military calling; the Judge who sat in Athens, the scavenger who cleaned the streets of Sparta, the racer who ran at the Olympic games, the fig smuggler who brought in figs to Attica without paying the duty, would each and all follow the same business in Olympus. Later ages, doing away with the idea of the immortality of the soul, abolished also among both Greeks and Romans, the idea of Heaven. The earth life was believed to be the only one, and consequently when Caesar, the high priest, made his famous speech in the senate, while the case of Cataline and the conspirators was on trial, he argued that to put these men to death was to confer on them a benefit. This life, he said in substance, is the only life; by putting these men to death you relieve them from the shame and mortification to which they are subjected by being compelled to witness the failure of their conspiracy and the contempt showered upon them by all good citizens. Death, for them, is a reward and not a punishment. Thus argued the high priest of the only religion known to the Romans of his day. When the head of the Roman religious institution held such views, it is not remarkable that the majority of the people thought little of Heaven, or if they did looked on the Greek traditions that had come down to their time much as grown men of the present day think of the stories of the gnomes in the Arabian Nights, or of the time-honored legend of Jack the Giant Killer and his wonderful successes.—Toledo Blade.

Unsinkable Distance.

The distance to the nearest "fixed star" has been computed by the best astronomers to be about 20,000,000,000,000 miles, which, by putting it in another way, would mean 20,000,000,000,000 miles, a distance so vast that a trip to our own sun seems but a pleasure trip in comparison.

The next in distance is about four times further away. If we attempt to fix an average distance for the fixed stars we can not safely place them nearer than 4,000,000,000,000 miles away! And what does this involve? Light, which reaches us from the sun in eight and one-half minutes, would take seventy years in making a journey of the 10th of August. For all that, it was considered this "revenge" was not sufficient. They had broken the images of the kings; now they determined to attack their remains.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The marriage rate of Germany rose ten per cent. in the year following the Franco-Prussian war. The same phenomenon was observed after the French war which ended in 1815.

—One more of the few survivors of the Grande Armee, M. Gambette, has died at Maintenon, Eure-et-Loire, at the age of ninety-five. He was wounded at Waterloo. There are only eleven now remaining of the medailles de Sainte-Helene.

—They have discovered a valuable wood in Borneo called Bilian, much like ebony in appearance and stronger than English oak, although not a heavy wood, weighing only three-quarters as much as boxwood. It is also free from the propensity to swell in water.

—The parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock, London, has not a single inhabitant, but its electoral list must always be duly made out and

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER

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These thoughts passed rapidly through Mr. Newton's mind while Jasper was speaking, and a dull pain was at his heart, but concealing it he quietly replied:

"Thanks for your steadfast interest in me and mine. But I can consent to no change to the time already fixed. A hasty marriage now would seem to me very much as if I had no longer a home to give my daughters. On the contrary, I can surely make them comfortable,

though in a style vastly inferior to their present condition. But I prefer that there should be no separation as yet and hope they will agree with me. We can't settle on any definite plan until we are sure of how much we may claim."

"But by a full conversation this evening we can judge somewhat how near our several tastes may be brought into association. Next week will decide to a dollar how much we may honorably claim from the remnant of our possessions."

"I am very confident that we may at least count on \$5,000 clear—that is to say, I am sure the furniture of the house may safely be considered as our own when everything is settled. That is about the extent, I think, of all that can be left us. But the furniture will easily bring the sum I have named, perhaps more, and yet reserve the common articles for the fitting up of some small cottage. This will seem to you children but a meager amount, but it is quite a fortune compared with your parents' belongings. And now, George, my son, with so limited a capital let us see what business would best suit your tastes and abilities."

"Why, father, I am veryumble this evening," said the young man, laughing. "It is very easy to give one's tastes and judgments theoretically; when there is no idea of putting them to the test, I feel I would just like to put myself in your hands, father, like a little boy once more, and ask of you to make of me what you please. I was not so humble this morning, mother, when I was talking so grandly. But father can make some use of me, I know, and after creeping awhile I'll learn to walk like a man. I understand the rudiments of mercantile business and am perfectly willing to enter upon it, though not congenial to my tastes, but I imagine it will be just as well to leave our tastes out of the question and think only of usefulness and duty."

"I have always felt that if I ever settled in a home of my own I would leave the city and buy some very beautiful country place and be an amateur farmer and horticulturist. But you see, good friends, the country seat is not at hand just now, and I doubt if I could pay my way in any farming operations until I have served my apprenticeship."

The intimitable humor and drollery of his manner were highly amusing, and a quick glance full of the fun passed between his father and mother. But suddenly all sportiveness vanished from George's face, and he continued with much earnestness:

"Seriously, father, I would repeat what I said honestly a few hours ago. Let your children work while you counsel and direct. I for one will gladly give all my power to accomplish any plan you may deem advisable, but I do not feel myself competent to make a choice for myself."

"I confess I am not so modest as George," said Eustace, with a pleasant smile. "I have two grand and good plans which I am so proud of that I cannot willingly let any one speak before I have unfolded them. Have I your permission to explain them now?" bowing to Mr. Newton.

"Oh, yes, father, let's hear this second Daniel," interrupted Ralph, with good natured mockery.

"With all my heart," rejoined his father. "I wish all to feel perfect freedom and desire the wishes and judgment of all before I express my own. Yours, Lilian, should have been called for first."

"Oh, Lilly will be obliged to think just as I do, you know," said Eustace playfully, stealing George's rosebud from her hair and imprisoning her hand in both of his as she raised it to prevent the theft. "There, now I can speak with greater ease."

"So that plan is laid on the table, Eustace, and though it was a grand one I am glad that it did not meet with favor," said George. "Now, father, please call for plan the second."

"Yes, Eustace, we would gladly have it. You must not think me obstinate or unappreciative of the really sound, good judgment your first suggestion evinced. Only circumstances make it undesirable with the present state of feeling."

"You will all recollect," resumed Eustace, "that fine country residence about 20 miles from the city that old Squire Montgomery used to own, full of shrubbery fruits and vineyards. I have bought it as an anticipated wedding gift for Lilian. George's remarks about his tastes for amateur farming brought my purchase at once to mind, and the idea that in your hands it might be made a most delightful and lucrative arrangement flashed upon me like inspiration."

"Hurrah! Here's a chance for our amateur farmer and horticulturist," cried Ralph. "A second Daniel! Oh, wise young man, how I do thank you! Any chance for me, eh?"

"Yes, mocker," said Eustace, laughing heartily. "I was going to offer you a place as plowboy. You could manage to ride a sober farm horse, couldn't you? And now, Mr. Newton, if this place can be made of use to you, will you not give me the opportunity of placing it in your hands, leaving you to arrange all the preliminaries to your own satisfaction, only stipulating that you will not make a business arrangement of it between us as with a stranger, but give me my place as a son in the matter."

Again the parents' eyes met, and this time there was no mistaking the meaning that long, earnest look revealed.

Pride in the filial affection of one they had so long loved, and intense satisfaction that each day's development of his noble nature gave increasing assurance of their daughter's happiness. Lilian's approving smile was ample delight for her lover. Ralph was longing to banish the momentary silence by some waggish remark when his father said:

"I wish, Eustace, you could realize how truly we regard you as a son. But before I reveal your mother's thoughts and wishes and my own, or reply at all to your suggestions, I must bespeak your patience while we, as is most just, listen to a word from all. George, my son, what have you to offer now?"

So the various members of the Newton family agreed to the plan submitted by Ralph.

"Well, I vote for the country, the farming operations," said he, "and we will make our Ross a true, genuine Yankee housewife, Jasper, a burning and shining light among our southern damsels. Whew! No offense, my lord, I trust! You surely can put up with a little sport without such portentous frowns."

"I am not conscious of frowning," said Jasper moodily. "But I own I do not understand the spirit there can be in speaking of your sister as doing hard labor, nor will I tamely listen to your sneers against my countrywomen."

"Nor will I bear you, Jasper Greenville, speak in that tone to my brother," said Rose, laying an ice cold hand on her lover's arm. "You strangely forget yourself to imagine an implied insult from one who has ever been a true and loving wife."

"Pardon me, Rose. I have no wish to imagine an insult, but it sounded very like it."

"You are in a strangely suspicious and captious mood tonight, Jasper, and could I believe for one moment that our reverses—"

"Say it not, Rose, dear Rose! You know perfectly well you have no cause to believe me capable of any but the tenderest and truest sympathy."

"Pardon the interruption," said Mr. Newton firmly. "But this must cease. In my presence disputes or unkind remarks can never be tolerated. It is unlooked for, my friend, to see you so disturbed by a simple remark, which, although it may have seemed ill timed, a short time since you would have been the first to laugh at and enjoy."

CHAPTER VII.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton were unable during the evening to forget the intimations George had given them respecting Jasper's predictions. They struggled faithfully against suspicion and would have rejoiced to be convinced that they had been mistaken. But that Greenville had come to them that evening laden with some disquiet which he was anxious to conceal was too apparent, and that Rose was disturbed and made uncertain by it was also equally manifest.

After all, were seemingly calm Mr. Newton again referred to Dunbar's proposition and acknowledged that they had always indulged the hope that some time they might retire from the city and devote their last days to just such pursuits as were now open to them.

But present indications portended a year of strife, and any day might see our country involved in all the horrors of civil war. Was it wise, therefore, to enter upon an occupation that would be difficult to manage, particularly should such a calamity come upon us? He then acknowledged that every scheme which had risen before his mind as desirable had been checked in the outset by the steadily increasing conviction that the arrogance of the south was fast taking such shape as would compel the north to meet it with the strong arm of law, if not with military force.

For a moment Greenville's face was indicative of such intense and passionate emotion that it very nearly mastered him, but his eye quailed before Mr. Newton's steady look, and George's attitude greatly disconcerted him.

Most fortunate for him, Ralph had drawn Rose's attention to himself, and neither remarked his strange excitement, but it was a sad confirmation of the parents' fear for their daughter's future. Nor could they fail to notice that while Dunbar's countenance evinced sorrow there was no mark of surprise. Lilian's fears were also awakening, and George's indignation could hardly be controlled. A sign from his father of warning—almost of entreaty—restored his composure sufficiently to escape Rose's notice as she suddenly exclaimed:

"Ralph says he will accept Eustace's offer of a plowboy's place, only, by the way, until he sees if our country shall need him in a less peaceful field."

"Oh, my children," said Mrs. Newton, "do not give utterance to such a thought. Wait, hoping that God will restrain the folly of our misguided brethren and keep us all in peace. Should our country need any of you there will be no withholding the most precious. But the time is not yet."

"No, my dear wife, not yet, but any week, any hour, the storm may be upon us, and it is wise in whatever form it comes that we are not found unprepared. Still my impression is that we may manage to bring the farming scheme into some definite shape. Of course, Eustace, you and I will enter more fully into details after I have had a day or two to think upon it."

"One week will bring everything to a close here and leave us free to enter upon other labor; therefore you had better take Lilian and her mother out to the place on Monday and learn if all is in habitable order and bring back a full report. Should everything be favorable you and I will have an agreement drawn up that will be satisfactory to both, regarding my pride and your affection from collision."

"Of course this is but a rough draft and very crude. Reflection may greatly modify and perhaps compel us to relinquish it altogether, but as I have roughly sketched it how does the idea of this new life please you all?"

"I would ask nothing better, my husband. If I remember aright, we cannot fail to make labor a pleasure in such a spot."

"I am sure it will not take long to make my hands acquainted with real labor," said George, "and I would seriously propose, father, as soon as you can decide that you allow me to begin the work preparatory to moving the family."

"Indeed you may, my boy, and I shall cheerfully find you active employment in a few days, for we can afford no longer now."

"Plan the First—in accordance with a suggestion you made some time since, I have been bringing all my foreign business to a close, at least so far as to obviate the necessity of my spending any time abroad when I am so fortunate as to have this lady under my especial guardianship. Last evening our ship brought the papers from India that consummated the desired arrangements on the most favorable terms, far better than

his appearance—a circumstance so unusual that it had given rise to some anxiety on his account, and Lillian's was not diminished when she met him in the hall.

"What is the matter, dear Eustace?"

"Do not be alarmed, my darling. I will not keep you in suspense. I am pained for poor Le Barron's wretched family, but I will explain when we are all together. It is a story I do not care to repeat but once."

After a hasty greeting from the family he said:

"Early this morning our friend Austin called to inform us of the troubles at Le Barron's. You all know that the braggart adventurer De Courtney has for some months had his eye on Le Barron's apparent riches under the guise of admiration for their eldest daughter. I knew that Estella and her mother were greatly smitten with him, and Maud was pining with envy. The more cautious and suspicious father had written to some merchant abroad requesting reliable testimonials respecting this prince in disguise before he would yield to the hasty consummation of the marriage, for which the ardent lover was so urgent. It seems that when the poor father had confessed the ruin and degradation that were closing upon them, and Estella had borne her part in the first outburst of wild passion that assailed him, her shrewd mind conceived a plan for her own safety, which, with consummate heartlessness, she at once proceeded to execute."

"Well, Lilly, that is the most respect-

ful way to state it, and I must own the

most correct one too. But, father, you

will not insist on Ralph's returning to

college when he cannot help knowing

that now, if ever, is the time when we

should all co-operate. I know if we were

me I should study to no purpose."

"Well, dear, we will think of it. Per-

haps you and Ralph are right. But I

don't like to think so."

"Yes, father, I am sure they are right," said quiet, thoughtful Alfred. "And let me beg you will not separate me from this work and insist upon my remaining in college."

The young man had spoken timidly

but his face was glowing with deep feel-

ing. He was at once interrupted by a simultaneous voice from all. They were fully united on that subject. Alfred's education must be finished. He listened with attention and heard each objection to his wishes, and then all timidity vanished, and one of those changes so pecu-

liar to his face transfigured him. The earnest, manly dignity with which he set aside the objections raised commanded a

respectful attention.

He modestly reminded them he had heard with great interest, but in silence, all that had been said of future plans, because being so young he felt his part was to work whenever the mode of operations was defined, but he surely had not deserved to be severed from all he loved and trained for a different sphere. With a tinge of Ralph's humor he re-mindied them that they were always urging him to be less sedentary and live more in the open air, and now a way was open to make that duty which they had only set before him for idle amusement.

How proudly all listened to the young lad's manly words, and his father could not but admit that he was really not in circumstances to carry out their earnest desires for their youngest without an outlay that was scarcely warrantable.

"And in acknowledging this, my chil-

dren, which I own I do with very great

unwillingness, I show to each of you

that it will take time and very close

watchfulness before we learn to adapt

our expenditures to our present income."

The family now prepared to separate

for the night, understanding that after

the visit to Eustace's place the course to

be adopted would be definitely settled.

Toward the close of the evening Greenville

aroused himself to take part in the

general conversation, but it was with a

visible effort.

Eustace bade them an affectionate

good night, but Jasper's preoccupied

manner could not be concealed. Rose

lingered with him for a few moments in

the hall, and on returning to the family

said anxiously:

"I can't learn what ails Jasper. Something annoys or troubles him, and I can't prevail upon him to trust me with it. I should feel really vexed with him if I did not think it was some home sorrow he was trying to conceal, because he thinks we have our share just now."

"Would he give you no reason for his irritable, restless manner, which we all remarked?"

"I will be as brief as possible. It seems no thought had been given to Es-

tella's absence during the night, but

Maud in the morning had ordered her

attendant to bring some ornament or ar-

ticule from her wardrobe, which could

not be found. On examining further her

jewelry and most of her choice posses-

sions were missing. Then her maid

hinted that Miss Le Barron had been

'going on strangely' the day before,

and all the servants remarked it, but the

madam had been so bad they had had no

time to give it attention. But now would

Miss Maud please go into her sister's

room and see for herself and not be say-

ing disparaging things to a poor waiting

maid? I judge from the accent of both

mistress and maid that Maud, becoming

furious at the spoiling of her goods, had

visited her wrath on the one nearest to

her. On entering her sister's chamber it

was vacant, the wardrobe and bureaus

empty, and on the table lay an open note

to her mother of the most insolent and

heartless character.